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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

BY HENRY FOWLER & CO.

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THE NEWS BOY'S HOME.

BY ROQ.

CONCLUDED.

The door was opened, though after a moment's hesitation, and we entered the room. A tender child, (for she could not have been more than fifteen years of age,) beautiful as the morning, and alone, unprotected in this terrible place! She had fair auburn hair, dimpled cheeks, and a color in them which I feared was of that hectic nature so dreadful in the consequences it always betokens. There was about her an air of grace and refinement that unmistakeably evinced the born lady; and, when she modestly curtsied in reply to my salutation, there was a gentle ease in her manner which bespoke one used to education and accomplishments. The room, though poorly furnished, was in perfect keeping with its inmates—neat, and scrupulously clean.

"See! Sissy, what that gentleman gave me for only two papers," exclaimed the little boy, kissing her affectionately. "For only two! All that! And the other gentleman, too—you don't know how kind they were to me."

Hardy's cold did seem as if it wouldn't give him an instant's rest. He coughed and wheezed in the most terrific manner, and a more nervous man than myself might have been alarmed by the symptoms of suffering he evinced. However, he walked over to the window and applied his sovereign remedy the red silk handkerchief; after which he remained contemplating the prospects from the window—piles of broken bottles and dingy chimneys—with extraordinary interest.

"I hope," said Sissy, "you have not been troublesome to the gentlemen, Eddie."

"Not at all, I stammered, for she really took me quite aback—"by no means. We asked him to bring us—you will pardon me, won't you?—thinking we might be of assistance in some way to you."

She looked at me for a moment, as if to read my very soul, and then her eyes became suffused with tears.

"It's the first time," said she wiping away the pearly drops, "that any one has spoken kindly to me for so long—oh! so long—and I can't help crying." And she burst out afresh.

"There—there!" said I, as soothingly as I knew how.

"Don't cry, Sissy," exclaimed her brother, throwing his arms around her neck, and kissing her eyes. "Don't cry."

"How come one of your birth," I ventured to ask—"for you have evidently seen better days—in this wretched place? What reverse of fortune could have reduced you thus?"

"Well, sir," answered she, looking very mournfully into my face, "it is a long story. My poor father was once a rich merchant in this city.—He became insolvent, and hard creditors took all he had left. Not but that they had a right to do so, but it did seem hard not to leave some little things he valued at a thousand times their worth. They took all, sir, and it nearly broke his heart. Then, when—when mother—mother—oh! indeed, I cannot!"—she shuddered, and hid her face in her hands. I was silent. The little boy crept near me, and whispered in a low tone I could just understand—"Mother ran away from us, and then father died."

Both these innocent children rushed into each other's embrace, and mingled their sobs. Even Hardy could pretend indifference no longer. "I must blubber," said he, "so yer goes!"—and suiting the action to the word, the big red silk handkerchief was flourished for full five minutes, at the end of which time he approached the children, and lifting his arms above them, exclaimed | "With the blessin' of God, you shan't suffer any more. I hain't fit to do much now, but to-morrow, Sissy, ef you'll let me, I'll come yer and see you. It shall be all right, never fear. May I come?"

She could only answer with sobs.

"Here," continued he, emptying his pocket in her lap. "Take that an' git what you want. I'll come back."

"God bless you!" said she, falling upon her knees and raising her eyes to that heaven which saw through all that abode of wretchedness and had not forgotten her—"God bless you—and He will!"

And there, kneeling upon the floor, with their hands clasped in supplication to the Giver of all good, we left those two poor children, and silently groping our way down the trembling stairs, returned to the rich hotel we had left but an hour before—wiser and better for our first visit to that abode of sinless wretchedness.

The next morning, as I was quietly eating my breakfast, some one touched me gently on the arm. Supposing it to be an excellent servant who attends to my epicurean wishes, I said—"Nothing more, Edward, thank you"—and proceeded with my breakfast without looking round.

But the individual behind my chair, whoever it was, never budged, and gently touched my shoulder the second time. I turned and saw my friend of the preceding day—Mr. Hardy.

"Hush!" said he laying his finger upon his lip, and glance around in the most mysterious manner. I want to speak to you.

I rose at once from the table, and walked down stairs with the big-hearted Alabamian.

"Stranger," said he, as soon as we had seated ourselves apart from other individuals in the room "I've been a thingin' 'bout them child's ever since we left that aire place last night."

At this moment some lounger approached, and, as if he had been caught almost in the act of perpetrating some dreadful crime, Mr. Hardy caughed and pretended to admire the buttons on my vest. After the object of his dread had walked past, he continued:

"I aint had a bit o' rest all night. I couldn't get that innocent little gal—bless her sweet eyes—out o' my mind, no how, and I've determined now just what I'll do. You can't have her."

I looked surprised, and my good-natured friend made a desperate attempt to frown and seem blood-thirsty, but it was a lamentable failure.

"I mean," said he in an apologetic tone, "that you don't want her you know; and besides," as if struck with a luminous idea, "you've got a wife and seven or eight children of your own to take keer on. Don't say a word about it—I know you have; and so I think, if the gal is willin', and the boy, too, why you see, I'll—you see——"

It was evident honest Mr. Hardy could get no farther; so I lent him helping hand.

"You will take them to your home in Alabama," said I, "and adopt them as your own?"

"That's it" he exclaimed, jumping up and sitting down again with one motion. "You've hit it, exactly! Spose' we go round, hey?"

Of course I was anxious to see the kind intentions of my southern friend consummated, and immediately consented. In a few moments we had reached the house, ascended the crazy steps and knocked at "Sissy's" door. A light step sprang forward, and in a moment Hardy had Sissy in his stalwart arms. She kissed him with all the sweet confidence of purity, and childlike innocence, and tears of happiness streamed down his cheeks as he returned the embrace. Then came Eddie's turn. Poor boy, how full of glee he was. And so was Sissy, and so was Hardy and I—and all of us. A great change had taken place, for the better, in both the children since the preceding day. Both were neatly and handsomely dressed, and looked very ill suited to that poverty stricken abode. In explanation, Sissy told us that she had used some of the money that Hardy had given her to get her own and her brother's clothing out of pawn, where it had been ever since it was pledged for bread when the children were thrown helplessly upon the world. And Sissy looked so innocent, and so beautiful, and so happy, that, for the life of me, I couldn't help feeling a little envious of their benefactor. I tried hard not to, but I couldn't help it.

"Now then, Sissy," said Hardy, after he had sufficiently embarassed and admired her, "I'm going home to-morrow—that is, if you and Eddie will go away down to Alabama with me, and be my children. I've got enough for all of us, and—hey?"

Sissy burst into tears. With a great effort her benefactor restrained his own, and taking both children by the hand, motioned me to lead the way—and I did. Not a word was spoken until we reached the landing place at the foot of the stairs. Here Mr. Hardy cooly poked his head into the door of another miserable apartment, and addressing the only inmate—the creature who had once been a man—said, familiarly, "Stranger, you'll find some little plunder in that aire skylight room. It belongs to these yer babbes. Take it along."

That night Eddie and Sissy slept in a comfortable room at the hotel. The next day, Hardy and the two children started for Alabama.—I kissed Sissy and her brother—shook the honest Alabamian heartily by the hand, and the last words he addressed to me, as I parted from him at the boat, were—"God bless you."

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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

See First Page.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The attentive observer of recent events in the Sandwich Islands, must have seen that the wishes and the wants of their inhabitants have tended towards annexation to, and identification with this country. That such a step would be equally advantageous to us and important to them, is quite evident. Deriving, in the first place, from us, that civilization and so called christianity, which has beyond doubt carried the seeds of destruction and extermination to their race, they look upon our country as the only source from which they can hope to derive an antidote for the poison which already threatens to sweep them from the land of the living. If we respond to their appeal, we shall lose nothing by it, for the control of the port of Honolulu, the most important harbor among the South Sea Islands, is beyond question of vast importance to our marine and commercial interests.

The removal of the late Minister, Mr. Judd, appears to be regarded in some quarters as a very important step towards annexation. Whether this is so or not, it is very certain that his successor, Mr. Allen, entertains very strong predilection in favor of "extending the area of freedom" and is a strong believer in the "manifest destiny" of the Union to embrace even the "rest of mankind" within its ultimate bounds. The accession of such a man, in the place of a decided conservative is a very strong indication of the current of public opinion.

It being then at least probable that the petition of the Sandwich Islanders for annexation will be presented to Congress this winter, and that our President will recommend such a petition to their favorable consideration, it may be interesting to our readers to know something definite concerning the present condition and future prospects of a country which is so likely soon to be numbered among the stars which shine upon our banner. The following statistical and general information may be relied upon as essentially correct:

The group of islands in the Pacific ocean known as the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands are situated in latitude from 17 to 21 deg. north, on the direct line between San Francisco and Hong Kong, 2,260 miles from the former, and 5,000 miles from the latter place. The ordinary time required for a sailing vessel to make the passage from San Francisco is ten days, and from the Islands to China twenty days. About the same time is required to make the voyage to Panama and to the Society Islands as from California.—The native population of the seven inhabited islands number, as follows:

Hawaii	30,000
Oahu	17,000
Maui	12,000
Kauai	5,000
Molokai	3,500
Nihau	700
Lanai	600
	68,800

The number of square miles in the whole may be stated at 6,100; only about one-fifth of which is arable land, although the mountain sides yield fine pasturage at all seasons of the year.

The ordinary decrease of the population is estimated at 3 per cent. In 1849, the population was reckoned at 80,000. During that year the measles, hooping cough and influenza swept off ten thousand; and the present year may also be specially marked in the Hawaiian calendar as the era of death. The small-pox, always so fatal to the Aborigines, has been raging here with fearful effect since February. Not less than 3,000 have died upon the single island of Oahu; out of a population of 18,000, and there seems no abatement of the disease.

The death wail of the natives is nightly heard in all directions, and it is feared that whole districts will become entirely depopulated. In a political sense, this, however, may be regarded as an instrument of Providence for wise purposes, to sweep off the native race, that their places may be occupied with a higher civilization and a more useful population.

From this view of the subject, it is certain that the government of the Hawaiian kingdom, from natural causes, must be sooner or later changed, and it is not difficult to predict, what is already perceptible, that the interests of the Hawaiians, as well as those of the people of the United States, will be promoted by the cession of the islands to the American Union.

Every interest here now is essentially American. The leading merchants and planters are Americans. The prominent members of the King's ministry, and most of the officers of the government are also Americans, and it is very clear that the laws and institutions of the United States must in time, overspread the Hawaiian Islands. The civilized world, however, would not tolerate their accession by any aggressive or filibustering movements.

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE.

It is said that the President's Message is in active preparation; that it will not be lengthy, and that it will be sent to the most important cities in advance of the opening of Congress, to be delivered to the newspapers at the same moment that Congress receives it. It is understood that Gen. Pierce, as well as most of the heads of departments, intend to confine their communications to plain facts, without resorting to the customary verbosity, thus saving readers the trouble of separating the chaff from the grain.

Postmaster General Campbell appears to be somewhat embarrassed in regard to the transportation of the California mails. It appears that he cannot get rid of the Law and Aspinwall contracts without having the steamers belonging to those lines thrown upon the hands of the government. He will, however, it is said, recommend the transfer of the mails by the Nicaragua and the Ramsey (Mexican) routes. Finding that the postal arrangements between this country and Bremen work well, Mr. C. will recommend a general adoption of the cheap ocean postage system.

We learn that much anxiety exists among the various aspirants for the speakership and Clerkship of the next House of Representatives. From Philadelphia we learn that a meeting of Congressmen elect has been held in that city, for which it was unanimously resolved to support Mr. Disney, of Ohio. As to the Clerkship, there are probably more candidates for the office than was ever before known—every third ex-member of Congress who failed to be re-elected, as well as almost every other disappointed office-seeker, being desirous of obtaining the position.

"HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN."

While we most earnestly and especially dis[illegible]

A CORRECTION.

In a leader of yesterday morning, headed "Crime in High Life," we incidentally mentioned as an illustration of the real reverence of the people of Kentucky for Law, the case of the execution of Beauchamp for a murder committed by him upon one of the most prominent citizens of that State. Our remarks at that time were caused by a remembrance which we retained of the impression produced upon our mind by the perusal of a pamphlet which appeared after the execution of Beauchamp, and which gave what we now know to be an ex parte and false statement of the entire affair. Since we wrote the article refered to, we have been called upon by gentlemen who are perfectly and personally conversant with all the facts of the case, and who did us the kindness to place in our hands, certain authentic documents, which present irrefragable proofs of the entire falsity of the impression under which we were laboring. It affords us, consequently, sincere gratification to state that the imputation thrown by the pamphlet before alluded to upon the character of Beauchamp's victim, and which we repeated in all good faith, and in utter ignorance of its falsity, is wholly without foundation in truth.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The bridge over the Miami at Troy, on the Dayton and Michigan road, is finished, track and all. A few days more and the road to Piqua will be run. Two fine Locomotives, the Barbee and the Telford, have been received from Paterson, N. J.

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Road voted to increase the salary of the President, Mr. Harrison, from $3,000 to $4,000. He, while he appreciated the compliment, declined to receive the increased salary, because it was necessary to husband the resources of the company, and reduce its expenditures. This is very commendable.

The Forest City Democrat states that when the locomotive struck the tree across the track of the Lake Shore Railroad a few nights since, it was moving along at a speed of forty miles an hour. The tree, three feet in diameter, was shivered as by a thunderbolt. The locomotive was smashed up and rolled over three times.—The tender and baggage car were broken up and thrown on to the locomotive, as were the engineer, firemen and baggage man! The train was a full one of 400 passengers. The first three cars, filled with people, were turned over on to the ruins of the engine and broken up—the last three cars were thrown off the track but not much broken. The shock was sudden and severe, throwing all the passengers from their seats into a confused mass, and the confusion was increased by two or three rebounds of the blow, and the screams of hundreds of human beings, but strange to relate all escaped without serious injury.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HELEN MULGRAVE: Or, Jesuit Executorship; being passages in the life of a Seceder from Romanism. An Autobiography. New York: De Witt & Davenport. For sale by [illegible], Publishers' Agt, 135 Lake st. In Paper, 50c; in Cloth, 75c.

This work is written with the same view as Miss Sinclair entertained when preparing her "Beatrice." It is a worthy and suitable follower of that great work. It demonstrates the enormities of the system against which its lance is poised, and the infatuation that too often possesses the victims of error, in a masterly manner, and has all the elements of accomplishing vast good. Taking the circulation of "Beatrice" for a criterion, we scarce know what limits to assign to the popularity of the work now before us, for while it takes rank with Miss Sinclair's excellent book in polemical talent and acumen, it is infinitely superior to it as regards all those accessories of incident and characters which go to make up a popular fiction. A lovely girl, of strongly imaginative mind, reared in the Catholic faith, is early led to doubt the infallibility of the Romish Church, and partially to recant some of its dogmas, but by the death of her father is consigned to the guardianship of an Executor, of the strictest order of Jesuits, and by him made to realize all the dreadful sufferings of mind and body which an intolerant church can inflict upon those whose eyes are become opened to its "mysteries of iniquity." That such works may be showered broadcast over our land, ought to be the wish of every sincere Protestant.

THE HEIR'S REVENGE: or, the Secret Poison. A tale of the Lower Ganges. By [illegible] "Gleaner at Barcelona." New York: Dewitt & Davenport. Chicago: W. W. Danenhower, Publishers' Agent, 135 Lake st.

This is a marvelous tale, and right pleasantly told—lacking neither interest nor probability; a tale of bitter wrong—enduring wrong, successful wrong—but for a time only, and not unwatched by the lynx-eyed nemesis of the most implacable of avengers—a defrauded heir, a baffled lover, a perjured priest.

Fanaticism and fatalism—Christian and Mussulman—beauty and deformity—baldric and caftan—battle axe and cimetar, are some of the materials, from a very clever admixture of which the author has produced a book equal to most, if not all of those of a similar character, and for the success of which we most cordially lend our voice.

THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, Nos. 23 and 24. Geo. P. Putnam & Co., 10 Park Place, N. Y.

The contents of the present number comprises, "Tides and Tide Gauges," "Government Schools of Ornamental Art in England," "Electric Telegraph," and engravings of various articles of Plate, Statuary, and Furniture. We have before spoken in full of the value of this work. The present numbers are fully equal to their predecessors.

MAN MISSING.—Left his home in Mercer county, Illinois, about the 4th of August last, for Columbiana county, Ohio, DANIEL CAMPBELL, about 6 feet 1 inch high, sandy complexion, about sixty years of age, of rather robust constitution, of temperate habits, and dressed in a new suit of black cloth. Nothing has been heard from him since he left, and it is feared that he has met with foul play. His family would be under the deepest obligations to any one who will furnish them any knowledge of him. Address Hannah Campbell, Farlow's Grove P. O. Mercer Co., Ill. W. P.

Exchanges will confer a favor on the family, by copying the above.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

There was a sale of lots in this town immediately adjoining the depot of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, last week. The intelligencer says 105 lots were sold, averaging $160, and the aggregate amounting to $17,580.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.

The Alton Courier says that two locomotives have been placed on the Terre Haute end of this road.

ALTON AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD.

The citizens of Morgan county, Ill., have by a [illegible] majority, authorized a subscription, by the [illegible], of $50,000 to the stock of this road. At [illegible] elections the same proposition was re[illegible]

[illegible] IT WAS DESTROYED.

[illegible] Creek Journal, an able and liberal [illegible] a sensible view of the whig [illegible] Ohio," speaking of its dis[illegible]

WESTERN STOCK AND RAILROAD.

A Western Financier, from Indiana, sends to the New York Tribune, the following article treating of Western Stocks and Railroads, and the cause of the present stringency in money matters. It is written in that clear headed and pointed style that indicates a deep-thinker on the subject. We have heard it attributed to the Hon. A. S. White of La Fayette, but whether it came from the pen of so talented a gentleman or not, it will be found none the less interesting to the reader:

SIRS:—That there is an unusual tightness in the money market, in the ordinary transaction among commercial men, is conceded, but by no means in proportion to the stringency that has been brought to bear upon railroad stocks and bonds. The question arises why is this? Is there any reason why railroad bonds and stocks, that within the last twelve months were the favorite securities for investment of foreign and domestic capital, should all at once be withered by the cold shoulder of capitalists? It is very easy to create tightness in the money market, even to the extent of panics. This does not depend so much upon the amount of money in circulation, nor upon the quantity of coin in the Banks and National Treasury, or in the hands of individuals, nor upon the amount of gold dust brought from California or Australia, nor even upon the balance of trade between this country and Europe, as upon the rapidity of the motion of our circulating medium, upon the velocity of passage from hand to hand, in the transactions of the vast monetary affairs of the people. A ten dollar bill with a rapid movement will answer more of the financial purposes in a day, than a thousand pound note locked up in the iron chest of the bank, the national treasury, or the pocket of the millionaire, in a century. How then is a tight money market, a panic, to be created?—The answer is, arrest the velocity of capital.—How is this done? By destroying confidence in monetary transactions. Then every man holds on to the money he has, for fear that if he lets it go, no matter upon what security, it is gone forever. And not satisfied with this, he requires the payment of the money he does not want, to lie unproductive in his iron safe. How is this confidence to be destroyed? By proclaiming great scarcity of money, alarming tightness in the money market, the banks curtailing their discounts, and refusing their usual accommodations, announcing that money is from 12 to 15 per cent. in the streets, with first-rate names; that the war between Russia and Turkey is still further to depress money matters, while they admit it will advance the price of articles produced here for the consumption of their armies, and that their wars, revolutions and convulsions must bring millions of capital here for safe investment, as well from England, France and Germany, that may be involved in their struggles for power. Stop the motion of circulation by any means you may resort to, and you have effected the object. Money will become scarce, not because there is less money in fact; for who doubts that there is more money now than there was twelve months ago? The money has not been destroyed, but its life blood has been affected by the want of confidence that has been created in the public mind, arresting to a greater or lesser degree the rapidity of its motion in monetary transactions. Is there a cause for this? Is it that we have less of the precious metals, as a basis for our circulation than usual? Certainly not; we never had so much before.—Do the gold mines produce less than was anticipated? Look to the returns from California and Australia for the answer. It is because our country produces less of the elements of commercial life than formerly? Not so; the products of this country have never been so great. Is it owing to the want of markets for our products? Certainly not; our markets have never been so good, nor prices, since 1837, so high for the produce of our soil. Is our commerce cramped? Certainly not; it was never more flourishing. Is it because our industry and enterprise have relaxed any of their former activity? Evidently not; there never was a period in the history of our country when the producing masses were so actively and profitably engaged. Is it then, as some pretend, that we have built too many railroads? Look at the immense business our railroads are doing every where, developing the resources of the country, with a constant demand at full rates for all they can do up to their highest capacity, and the question is answered. Have we too many merchantmen on the ocean when commerce requires them all at fair rates of freights, and goods are lying on the wharfs for the want of vessels? Is confidence in our railroad stocks and bonds impaired because of losses in such investments?—Do not railroads even in their infancy, do as much business and earn as much money as any anybody ever anticipated? Who of the most sanguine ever supposed that the cry at this early day would be that our railroads every where are unable to do the business that presses upon them, and that double tracks are required on our trunk lines to do the business of this immensely productive country, in the hands of the most energetic people that ever lived? If there are roads that are exceptions to these remarks, it is because of their high grades, heavy first cost, expenses of repairs and of operation, making fair dividends impossible. A road that cost $60,000 per mile, and 50 per cent. of proceeds for operations, can only do the same work as one costing $30,000 per mile and 50 per cent. of proceeds for operating upon the different grades, both equally well built, and both at their full capacity. How then can you expect the same dividends on the same security for investments. Let each class of road stand upon their own bottom, and let the public discriminate. The writer protests against involving the cheap roads of the Mississippi Valley in the fate of the roads that cannot stand upon the same platform. The railroads of the Valley of the Mississippi were never so prosperous; each year's earnings almost double that of its predecessor, and such must be the case from year to year, as that wonderful section, or rather heart of the Union is developed. Does it not follow from this brief sketch, that there is no cause whatever for the monetary alarm with which the public mind is filled, and least of all any misgivings on the part of capitalists in making their investments in Western railroad stocks and bonds. INDIANA.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE.

A special dispatch from the Ohio State Journal dated November 14th says, "The Jury in Martha Washington Case have just came in.—Verdict "Not guilty as to all the Defendants."

The Cleveland Herald attributes this rather unexpected result to a coup de grace of legal tactics, administered by the hands of Messrs. Ewing and Swayne, the Counsel for the prisoners.

The defence had subpoenaed some three hundred witnesses and made a grand and imposing display of administering the oath to his array.—Of course the prosecution supposed all these witnesses were to be called upon the stand, when lo and behold, after perhaps a third had testified, they were suddenly astounded by the announcement of counsel that the defence had closed its testimony. The stroke was bold and successful. The prosecution intended to introduce rebutting evidence, but the witnesses were not present, the Court could not delay to remedy the oversight of counsel, and the case must go to the jury.—There was no alternative; the District attorney, Mr. Morton, was forced—without a moments time to prepare his notes, and arrange and digest the evidence—to proceed with the opening argument. He did so acquiting himself ably, but unsatisfactorily to himself.

Mr. Stansbury, that intellectual and legal giant, [illegible] himself to close the case; the prosecution being entitled to the last speech, when another announcement more startling that the first informed the Court that the defence declined to answer Mr. Morton and were willing to submit the case. This was a finishing stroke, for it cut off any farther argument in the cause.

In the present instance the effect was threefold; it shut out rebutting testimony, it forced the District Attorney to deliver without preparation his opening argument, and it saved the defendants from the fearful influence the last argument from such a man as Mr. Stansbury might have.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS.—The New York Herald is responsible for the following in relation to certain alleged improvements in the manufacture of paper, type stereotyping, and printing presses, which may or may not be so:

We have been engaged for some weeks past in examining some improvements in the newspaper press, which are almost miraculous, and are hardly to be believed without actual demonstration. These improvements comprehend—first, a new process in paper making; second, a new system of type making, or stereotyping; third, a new principle in the construction of the printing press. All these improvements are in such a state of forwardness as to put their success beyond the possibility of a doubt, while they present aggregate results which are perfectly astonishing even in the present advanced state of mechanical science and skill. With the application of these three improvements in the manufacture of newspapers, we will be enabled actually to [illegible] and issue with less expenditure of capital [illegible] we now have to employ—at least one hundred thousand sheets per hour. This miraculous [illegible] of one hundred thousand sheets per hour [illegible] impracticable and impossible; but [illegible] the strongest confidence, derived from [illegible] examination of these improvements, [illegible] the course of six or nine months, we will [illegible] be enabled to exhibit this piece of en[illegible] in the house of the New York Herald.

[illegible] SUPREME COURT.—We are authorized [illegible] that the winter term of the Supreme [illegible] at Springfield, will not be opened for the [illegible] of business until the first Monday of [illegible]

NEBRASKA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A little knot of Slavery propagandists in the Senate of the United States prevented the Nebraska country from being erected into a Territory at the last session of Congress.

The bill establishing a Territorial Government passed the House by a very large majority, and would have passed the Senate if a direct vote upon it could have been obtained. But on motion of that interminable political tape-worm Senator Borland, the motion to take up the bill in the Senate was laid on the table on the last day, and during the last hours of the session.

The men who made opposition to the bill, besides Borland, were: Adams, of Mississippi, Butler, of South Carolina, the Texas Senators, and others. Several Northern Whig Senators even voted against taking up the bill, and John Bell, of Tennessee, made a speech against it, on philanthropic grounds, but, in our judgment, without a full understanding of the question.

The cat was let out of the bag during the discussion by Senator Atchison, of Missouri, who tried twice before he could make up his mind to reveal the whole story. In his first speech he said:

"When I came to this city at the beginning of the last session I was perhaps as much opposed to the proposition as the Senator from Texas is now. The Senator from Iowa knows it; and it was for reasons I will not now mention or suggest."

But in his second, which soon followed, he conquered his reserve, and let out the secret as follows:

"Mr. President, I will now state to the Senate the views which induced me to oppose this proposition in the early part of the session.

"I had two objections to it. One was that the Indian title in that territory had not been extinguished, or at least a very small portion of it had been. Another was the Missouri Compromise, or, as it is commonly called, the Slavery Restriction. It was my opinion at that time—and I am not very clear on that subject—that the law of Congress when the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, excluding Slavery from the Territory of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min., would be enforced in that territory unless it was specially rescinded; and, whether that law was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States or not, it would do its work, and that work would be to preclude slaveholders from going into that territory. But when I came to look into that question, I found there was no prospect, no hope of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, excluding Slavery from that Territory. Now, sir, I am free to admit that at this moment, at this hour, and for all time to come, I should oppose the organization or settlement of that territory unless my constituents and the constituents of the whole South, of the slave States of the Union, could go into it upon the same footing, with equal rights and equal privileges, carrying that species of property with them, as other people of this Union. Yes, sir, I acknowledge that that would have governed me, but I have no hope that the restriction will ever be repealed.

I have always been of the opinion that the first great error committed in the political history of this country was the ordinance of 1787, rendering the Northwest Territory free territory. The next great error was the Missouri Compromise. But they were both irremediable.—There is no remedy for them. We must submit to them. I am prepared to do it. It is evident that the Missouri Compromise cannot be repealed. So far as that question is concerned, we might as well agree to the admission of this territory now as next year, or five or ten years hence."

Mr. Atchison occupied the same ground at the beginning, it seems, as the Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas Senators did at the close of the session. This gentleman apparently halted at the start under the influence of the Southern propagandists, but his side being well pricked by the public sentiment of his own State, he withdrew his opposition to organizing the Territory on the explanation given in the extract above.

It is here made very plain what the real opposition to the admission of Nebraska arises from. It is simply because it is free territory.—The Slavery propagandists are ready enough for annexation of Slave States, but set their faces early and late against everything like free soil. And these gentlemen have defeated, so far, the organization of a Territorial Government for Nebraska partly on this ground.

The tone of recent discussion on this topic makes it manifest that those who have opposed the establishment of the Territory of Nebraska, now intend to make more determined and lawless opposition than ever. Notwithstanding Slavery is excluded by the Missouri Compromise from the territory north of 36 deg. 30 minutes, it is stoutly and impudently urged that Slavery shall nevertheless be permitted in Nebraska, although the Territory lies wholly north of this line. Mr. Atchison's remarks are not only conclusive as to what the Slavery propagandists want, but are clear as to the difficulties that beset the way of these Union saving patriots.

The discussions to which we allude are feelers thrown out to ascertain how far the public mind is debauched on the subject of Slavery, and to what depths of degradation it may be counted on to descend, and what outrages it may be expected to tolerate under the existing regime of anti Free-Soil Democracy. It is loudly demanded that Cuba shall be annexed as a Slave State, that California shall be divided, and a Slave State carved out of the southern half, and finally, that Nebraska, lying all north, as it does, of 36 degrees 30 minutes, shall be opened to Slavery.

Let no one indulge the idea that this scheme as regards California and Nebraska is chimerical. They are absolute and fixed objects, at which the Slavery propagandists are steadily aiming and methodically driving. The resuscitation of the Slavery question has been deliberately opened in this State, as seen in the war between the Hards and Softs. The secret history of this movement is not yet written. There is more in it than appears on the surface. There is more in it than a simple revenge for a slight in the distribution of the public plunder; more in it than mere opposition to the men or the measures of this Administration. It is the first step in a new organization, intended to make the future Administrations of this Government more actively and intensely Pro-Slavery than they have ever been—an organization which means to trample genuine democracy and real freedom ruthlessly under its feet, if it can.

TERRIBLE FIGHT ON THE RIVER—FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

From the Missouri Republican of 14th.

The officers of the Columbus, in last night, from New Orleans, inform us that a fight occurred on board the steamer Dresden on Tuesday last, during which three men and a woman were killed. There were, it appears, a large number of Irish families on deck, going to New Orleans, and when the boat arrived at Memphis, a young Kentuckian got on board, and by some means got into a quarrel with some of the Irish passengers, when several of them undertook to whip him, when he drew out a revolver and fired into the party six times, instantly killing three men and one woman. The Kentuckian was afterwards set upon by others of the deck passengers and badly beaten, so much so that he was not expected to recover. The tragedy happened between Memphis and Helena. The bodies of those killed were buried at the latter place. The names of the parties engaged in this affair our informants did not learn, nor any further particulars in reference to it. The Dresden was on her way from this port to New Orleans.

THE PRAIRIES ON FIRE—GREAT DAMAGES.

From the Missouri Republican of Nov. 14.

We have accounts of great damages done by fire, in different parts of this State and Illinois. The prairies have been set on fire, thoughtlessly or by design, and the unusual dry weather had prepared the grass and the leaves so as to furnish fit flames. A few miles north of Trenton, Livingston county, fences were laid waste, and even the stables, barns and dwelling houses were endangered. Not only the grass of the prairie, but the woods were destroyed by it—the leaves lying thick on the ground, and the long drought having rendered them easy of ignition. The fence enclosing the farm of Rev. Jas. G. Vincent was entirely consumed, leaving his entire crop of wheat and corn without protection. Mr. Edward Ball was a sufferer; Herbert and Belcher had their entire fences consumed or rendered valueless, and it was with difficulty they saved their dwellings. Mr. Abraham Field had his fences, stables and barn consumed—the latter containing his new crop of wheat and farming utensils. Others were also injured.

From the Shelbyville Spectator, we learn that in Shelby county many farms were left almost entirely unenclosed, and the dwellings were saved with difficulty:

"The fencing of Dr. Riggs, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Perry, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Moore, and J. B. Marmaduke, and many others whose names we did not learn, was materially damaged. We were also informed that the loss was very great in the neighborhood of Squire Hilton's in Taylor township. It is supposed that the prairies were fired by hunters from a distance (who were camping here) with the view of killing the game in its endeavor to escape the fire."

The Oquawka, (Ills.) Plaindealer says:

"Serious loss has been sustained by many of our farmers in the lower part of the county—just below Warren and in the Johnson settlement, from the prairies catching fire. In some instances, whole fields and stacks of grain have been entirely destroyed, as well as the fencing. Among the principal sufferers are Matthew Boughton, Alex. Rankin, Sr., Henry Miller and a Mr. Stewart. The loss will fall heavily upon them, especially at the present season."

A panther or cougar was shot at N. H., on Tuesday of last week. He weighed 130 pounds, and measured seven feet from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail.

THE SLAVE POWER IN THE JUDICIARY.

A recent number of the Columbian has a carefully prepared table, by which it appears that in the Free States, a Free population of near FOURTEEN MILLIONS, has only four Judges; while in the Slave States, a Free population of little more than SIX MILLIONS has five. No wonder that the institution, or rather abomination of Slavery, is carefully guarded by that Court. It is constituted for that purpose. More than that, three of the four Judges in the Free States are men of the strongest Slavery proclivities, as witness the Honorable Judge Grier of the 3d District. So, in a word, the Supreme Bench of the United States is composed of eight Pro-Slavery Judges, namely, Curtis, Nelson, Grier, Taney, Campbell, Wayne, Catron, and Daniel, and one anti-slavery, namely, McLean of the 7th District. Verily, the peculiar institution is well guarded.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY ELECTION.

The Whigs have achieved a signal triumph in this county, having elected their entire ticket, with the exception of one of the associate justices. The following is the ticket elected:

For County Judge, R. P. BABCOCK; County Clerk, W. BAYER; Associate Justices, JOHN DARNELL, Dem., and E. MEYER, Whig; School Commissioner, H. H. HINMAN; County Treasurer, W. CORNELL; County Surveyor, JAMES STOUT.

IROQUOIS COUNTY ELECTION.

The following is the ticket elected in this county:

For County Judge, JOHN CHAMBERLAIN; for Associates, T. M. PARGEMAN and S. M. AYRES, for County Clerk, DANIEL FRY; for Treasurer, Assessor and School Commissioner, JOHN HOCKS; for County Surveyor, ROBERT NELSON.

JERSEY COUNTY ELECTION.

The election in this county was conducted with unusual spirit, and resulted in the election of the Union or People's Ticket, with the exception of Surveyor. The following are the officers elected: For County Judge, G. E. Warren, for Associate Justices, C. H. Bouman, J. M. Terry; County Clerk, G. W. Lowder; Assessor and Treasurer, S. Calhoun; Surveyor, L. M. Nail; School Commissioner, H. Bridges.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ELECTION.—It is announced that Hiram Rountree is elected County Judge; Benj Sammons, re-elected County Clerk; and Burke, Assessor. We have received no further returns.

PIKE COUNTY ELECTION.—In this county we learn that the whole Whig ticket has been elected as follows; Charles Harrington, County Judge; Austin Barker, County Clerk; Strother Griggsby, County Treasurer; John D. Thompson, as School Commissioner, and A. G. Chambers as County Surveyor.

GRUNDY COUNTY.—The democrats of Grundy have elected their entire ticket by about 100 majority. The following are the officers elected:

Judge—P. Hynes.
County Clerk—P. A. Armstrong.
Treasurer—F. S. Watkins.
Surveyor—G. H. Kiersted.
School Commissioner—Geo. Fisher.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Tribune of Monday contains a carefully prepared table of the entire state vote at the late election, which foots up as follows: Whigs, 158,374; Hards, 95,822; Softs, 97,841.

The Legislature will stand as follows, according to the corrected returns: Senate, Whigs, 22; Hards, 5; Softs, 2; still in doubt, 3. House, Whigs, 80; Hards, 28; Softs, 20; and 2 Free Democrats.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Returns from 113 towns show the following result for Gov. Washburn, Whig, 57,682. Bishop, Dem., 32,676. Wilson, Free Soil, 28,459. Wales, hunker, 5,966. Scattering 800.

The proposed new Constitution is defeated by 5,000.

The whigs have gained in the house. The whigs have also a majority of Senators.

Glory enough for one day!

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The outstanding public debt of the United States, figures up as follows:

Loan of 1842-'62	$ 7,715,277
Loan of 1843-'53	272,900
Loan of 1846-'56	4,527,240
Loan of 1847-'68	22,591,950
Loan of 1848-'68	15,009,942
Loan of 1850-'65	5,000,000
Total Funded Debt	$65,117,309
Old Obligations, U. S.	948,820
1850-'65, to Texas not issued	5,000,000
Whole Debt	$71,066,129

The St. Louis Intelligencer exults over the first trip made on the Western Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and says that before the 1st of July next, probably by the 1st of April next, they will be able to go from St. Louis to Cincinnati in 18 hours time.

BRUTAL MURDER IN BUFFALO.

A young man named Joseph Ball, was stabbed by a man named Weis, in Buffalo, on Saturday evening. The murder was entirely unprovoked. Weis was arrested.

BANK OF MASSILON NOTES.

We have heard of no offers at any of our city Banks for the notes of the institution, in consequence, probably, of want of information as to their true value. We are informed that they will bring probably thirty cents on the dollar in the course of a few days, although such purchases for the present, must be entirely speculative, as there is nothing definitely known upon which to base a calculation whereby the actual value of the currency may be ascertained.—Massilon News.

With pleasure we add the information received from a Cleveland Banker just returned from New York, that Mr. Dwight stated that he had sufficient assets to pay all his liabilities, and that as soon as he had time to make them available, he would redeem every dollar of the Bank of Massilon's bills. We advise holders not to submit to a heavy shave upon them at the hands of Brokers.—Cleveland Herald.

"THE THIRD TIME IS THE CHARM."—The friends of railroad improvements in Morgan county succeeded, on the third trial, in carrying the vote for a subscription of $50,000 to the Alton and Jacksonville Railroad. The majority in favor of the subscription is between five and six hundred votes. If the contemplated road can be constructed, it will doubtless be extended to Bath, Havana, Pekin, and Peoria, thus forming a connection with Chicago. That a railroad over the route indicated would pay, there can be no manner of doubt; and that the growing wants of the river towns demand its early construction is equally certain; but we fear our Morgan friends have, for a time at least, defeated the whole project by their previous refusals to vote a subscription. The golden moment has glided away, and the present condition of the Eastern money market forbids the hope that the necessary funds can be obtained.—Peoria Republican of 14th inst.

HOW TO GET RID OF WORMS.
THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD.
You have only to purchase a bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and administer it according to the directions accompanying each vial. It never fails to give immediate relief, and is perfectly safe for young or old.—The following testimony, in favor of McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, was handed us a short time ago:
NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1852.
[illegible]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC!

THE Southern Michigan Telegraph Line, with reliable [illegible] Office—At Mellen & Co.'s News Depot, [illegible] Clark Street.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The instructions to Mr. McLane, Commissioner to China, are completed. They are framed with a view to extending commerce to the United States.

We have rumors of the success of Foote, and the Whig ticket in Mississippi.

John Van Buren and Collector Redfield arrived here to night.

The President's Message may be considered finished.

The News says that the Collector at New York will soon make a clean sweep of the Whigs in the Custom House. It also denies the truth of the rumor that Honduras had applied to be annexed to this country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

Cuba and the Sandwich Islands are much talked of in high political circles.

Alexander H. Clayton, of Mississippi, the new Consul at Havana, is probably there now, or soon will be. He has been made fully acquainted with the views of his Government.

The British Minister, Mr. Crampton, denies the truth of the statements relative to the scheme of Africanizing Cuba; but the Administration is fully convinced that England has made a secret treaty in which the plan is embraced, or what is the same thing, connives at the scheme.

Mr. Gregg, the new Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, also well understands the sentiments of the Administration.

Mr. Wyley, Minister of Foreign affairs under the Hawaiian Government, is a British subject, and much opposed to annexation to the United States. People there are strongly in favor of annexation.

The Pierce Administration is doubtless warmly favorable to the annexation of Cuba.

Cuba and the Sandwich Islands will be topics of great interest in the coming Congress.

The President is really distressed about Atherton's affliction.

The Adamantines convene to-morrow night at Copp's saloon—(the Scott Whig head quarters during the Presidential election)—to congratulate the Hards of New York. The anti-Foote intelligence from Mississippi will be a wet blanket on the meeting.

HARD SHELL DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—7 P. M.—The National Democrats met this evening to celebrate the victory of the New York Hards. A series of resolutions were offered by Cornelius W. Wendell. The resolutions were denunciatory of the Administration and caused considerable excitement. A motion to indefinitely postpone them increased the excitement, and personal violence ensued. Mr. W. H. Thompson, who moved the adjournment, was kicked from the platform by the president, and a general melee ensued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Union of this morning says nothing about the Hard demonstration of last evening. The Sentinel styles it a great National Demonstration, and says the resolutions were passed by an overwhelming vote, and that the speakers were enthusiastically cheered. Every allusion to Dickinson, Bronson, and other National Democrats, was met with a hearty response, notwithstanding the efforts of a few persons, employes of Government, to embarrass the proceedings.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Reported Insurrectionary Movement—Attack upon the Fort at Baracoa—Arrests of Suspected Persons, &c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.

The steamship Isabel arrived here early this morning from Havana and Key West, bringing dates from both places on the 8th inst.

There is some political excitement in the island. The revolutionary paper, Voz del Pueblo has been again published.

Several arrests have been made, and rumors of revolts were current.

It is stated that a vessel had appeared off Baracoa, at the east of the Island, and hoisted what appeared to be a signal of distress, when, simultaneously with the hoisting of the signal, the fort was attacked by seventy men on horseback, who were repulsed. Some prisoners were made, and they were on their way to Havana when the Isabel sailed.

A British war vessel had arrived at Havana, being the second within a few days.

A CHILD KILLED BY ITS FATHER.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

An Irishman to-day, in a fit of passion threw a poker at his wife, when it glanced aside, hitting his child and killing it instantly.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN—THREE MEN DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

James Hazel, the engineman who was injured last Sunday during a race between two engines, did this morning at the hospital.

A sailboat, containing four young men, on a gunning expedition, was upset last evening near Newcastle, and three of the party were drowned, viz:—William Fisher, of New York, Wm. L. Ellsworth, formerly of New York, whose parents reside in Hartford, and Mr. Bardotte.—None of the bodies have been recovered.

CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.

The Canal tolls for the first week of November were $110,000—a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of $22,000.

BALDNESS CURED.
EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.
For Restoring the Hair on Heads hopelessly bald, and to prevent the Hair from falling, is winning golden opinions of persons who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, is a sure thing for Baldness, and will stand the test of a discerning public. The Proprietors have such confidence in it that they authorize their Agents to take Bald cases, on GUARANTEE. Price to be agreed upon between the parties. WM. McMILLAN, corner Randolph and State street, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Chicago and surrounding country. nol5-dly

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R. R. Co.
Joliet, Ill., Nov. 1st, 1853.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Tremont House, in the City of Chicago, on Monday the 19th day of December, 1853, commencing at eleven o'clock, A. M.
JOHN B. JERVIS, President.
N. D. ELWOOD, Sec'y. oc31-1md

LYON'S KATHAIRON.
Few articles of any kind, and certainly none of its kind, ever acquired so rapid a celebrity, or won so general appreciation of favor from all sections of the country, and from all classes of people, as Lyon's Kathairon for Beautifying, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. We find it an admirable antidote for Nervous Headache, and it speedily annihilates Eruptive Diseases of the Skin. We would advise the ladies who prize themselves upon their glossy ringlets, and all who are losing their hair, to use the Kathairon; they certainly can afford to, as it costs but 25 cents.
The Kathairon is sold throughout the world, by all dealers. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y. no1

For New Books,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS, CALL AT
Danenhower's,
NO. 133, LAKE STREET

FOR INSURANCE
In Responsible Eastern Companies,
Call on KING & SMITH.
55........CLARK STREET........55.
Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

NEW BOOKS FROM THE HARPERS.
LOUIS XVII.—His life, his sufferings, his death; the Captivity of the Royal Family in the Temple. By A. De Beauchesne, translated and edited by W. Hazlitt, Esq. Embellished with Vignettes, Autographs and Plans. 2 vols. For sale by nol7 A. H. & C. BURLEY.
HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA.—With notices of the Christianity, creed and proclamations of the insurgents. By M. M. Callery and Yvan. [illegible] For sale by nol7 A. H. & C. BURLEY.
THE CZAR AND SULTAN—Or, Nicholas and Abdul Medjid; their private lives and public actions. By Adrian Gilson. To which is added "The Turks in Europe, their rise and decadence: by Francis Bouvet. For sale by nol7 A. H. & C. BURLEY.
NEW NOVEL.
LADY LEE'S WIDOWHOOD—From Blackwood's Magazine. Just rec'd by A. H. & C. BURLEY. nol7
MILL SAWS.—Muley, Cross-cut and Circular Saws, of various makes and sizes, from the best manufacturers in the United States, which we are now offering at the lowest market prices. PITKIN, PITKIN & CO., 156 South Water st.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S ZEPHYR WOOL [illegible] STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN'S.
LADIES' FLEECY LINED SILK GLOVES—For sale by STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN'S.
PRINTED AND PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS—Are offered at four shillings per yard, by STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN.
FOR SALE.
TWO new first rate Boilers, [illegible] Engine. [illegible] EDSON & CRANE, Near the Galena R'l depot, Chicago, Ill.
ONLY $50 PER ACRE.
THE greatest bargain in this city, 40 acres of the finest [illegible] JOHN R. BUCHANAN, [illegible] Randolph st.
"YOUNG AMERICA."
Jewelry, Plated Ware, &c.
150........LAKE STREET........150.
WE would call the attention of the lovers of good Goods, such as [illegible]
Mammoth Assortment of these Goods
[illegible] ILLINOIS JEWELRY STORE.
[illegible] THOMPSON & JOHNSON, 150 Lake st.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 16—7 P. M.

The receipts of Produce continue to be light, and the market is dull, with a declining tendency. The transactions to-day, in Wheat, show but little change, but they are mostly to millers and parties desiring to complete cargoes, and above the views of warehouse dealers. The small amount of Produce offering has caused vessels to offer at low rates, and freights are now lower than they have been for six weeks.

We notice sales as follows:

FLOUR—50 bbls country extra at $4.75.

WHEAT—5,600 bushels spring, at depots, to complete cargoes, at [illegible]; mostly the latter; 1070 bu spring, from wagons to store, at [illegible]; 500 bushels winter to store, at [illegible]; 250 do to go to Michigan, at 115c; 47 do spring to city mill, at 97c; [illegible] do winter to do at 105c; [illegible]

CORN—[illegible] bushels, in lots, free on board, at [illegible]; and small lots of car from teams, at [illegible]

RYE—Sale of 1200 bu on board at 60c.

BARLEY—No sales, and nominally [illegible]

OATS—[illegible] arrive, afloat, at [illegible]; and small lots at depot to local trade, at [illegible]

HOGS—Sale of 87 dressed, a good lot, at [illegible] The market is lower, and packers evince a determination not to run it into speculation.

BUTTER—Steady at [illegible] for firkin and roll.

EGGS—Scarce, and in demand at 15c.

POULTRY—Chickens plenty at [illegible] each. Turkeys, dressed, [illegible]

CHARTERS—The schooner Fame takes Corn and Rye to Buffalo at 10c; the schr Grey Hound and another, Corn, to same, on private terms; the schr Meridian, Corn, to Kingston, C. W., at 15c; schooner L. B. Mason, Oats to Ogdensburg, for owners; and the brig C. B. Blair loading Wheat on old contract.

[illegible: Canal Receipts, Canal Shipments, and Receipts by G. & C. U. Railroad tables]

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 14—3 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand for Western and Canal continues good and prices steady. [illegible]

BUFFALO MARKET—Nov. 15

FLOUR—Market to-day quiet, with only a moderate demand. [illegible]

CANAL—Freights are [illegible] on Flour; 29c on Wheat, and 16c on Corn to New York.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Nov 16.

Steamer Franklin Moore, Clark, Green Bay, 50 cords wood, 2,600 staves.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

Brig Henry R. Seymour, Lewis, Milwaukee.

[illegible]

CANAL—ARRIVED.

Maria, from La Salle—Little Giant, from Lockport.

CLEARED.

Peoria, Paragon, Pittsburg, and Agnes Ellen, for La Salle—Clyde, for Ottawa—L. A. Kelsey, for Joliet.

JOHN WEST.
13 & 14........DEARBORN ST.........13 & 14.
CHICAGO ILLINOIS.
Approved Bills discounted. Loans, for short periods, on improved city property. Advances on Consignments. (Office No. 13, up stairs.)

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.
2500 Kegs R. R. Spikes—[illegible] P. W. GATES & CO. or R. K. T. ARMSTRONG.

We would say to all our readers, and particularly to strangers, who need the services of an experienced Dentist, to call at the Dental Rooms of DR. HOLT, [illegible] DR. HOLT'S ROOMS over Butler & Graff's Hardware Store, 74 Lake Street, near State.

APEL & GREEN,
Ornamental Plasterers,
LASALLE STREET,
2 doors south of Randolph, opposite the Court House,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

CONCERTS FOR THE MILLION!
Grand Opening Concert!
—AT—
NORTH MARKET HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18th, 1853.
By the Tremont Orchestra.
A NUMBER of Artists from the East, consisting entirely of Solo Performers, [illegible] NORTH MARKET HALL, under the direction of Mr. DUNSEBERG. [illegible]
Programme—PART I.
[illegible]
PART II.
[illegible]
Admission 25 cents. [illegible]

PEALED DRIED PEACHES—[illegible] MATHER & CO., 173 South Water st.

NOTICE.
PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the steamer's E. K. Collins, Arctic, Traveller and Pacific should have them presented for pay [illegible] Chicago, Nov. 14. GEO. C. DREW, Agent.

THE NEW YORK & ERIE Freight and Passenger Office is removed to 30 DEARBORN St., opposite Tremont House. Chicago, Nov. 14. W. A. MURPHY.

NOTICE.
FOR sealed proposals for the Board of Paupers of Cook County. [illegible] JOSEPH FILKINS, Chairman. E. S. KIMBERLY, Clerk.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R.
AND
BELOIT & MADISON R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, NOVEMBER 14, 1853.
ON and after Monday, November 14, (and until further notice) Trains will be run over the above roads as follows, Sundays excepted.
TRAINS WESTWARD TO FREEPORT AND BELOIT.
[illegible]
TRAINS EASTWARD TO CHICAGO.
[illegible]
WINTER ROUTE TO MILWAUKEE.
[illegible] J. B. TURNER, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1853.
STAGE MANAGER........J. H. McVICKER
Revival of Captain Kyd.
This evening will be performed the [illegible] CAPT. KYD. [illegible]
To conclude with the farce of SUDDEN THOUGHTS. [illegible]
ADMITTANCE—To the First Circle and Parquette, 50 cts.; [illegible]
Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 7½. Box Office open from 10 till 1, and from 2 till 5. Seats may be secured on application to F. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

Tremont Hall.
"WE COME WITH SONGS TO GREET YOU."
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday Nov. 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th.
DUMBOLTON'S METROPOLITAN SERENADERS, consisting of R. M. Hooley, W. D. Corrister, T. D. Emmett, E. Bowers, J. Sivori, L. H. Hayes, A. H. Morris, L. Sylvester, and the renowned Cool White, [illegible]
For particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 7—performance [illegible] Admission 25 cents. J. A. DUMBOLTON, Manager.

CHICAGO PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS, 1853-4.
CHRISTOPH PLAGGE........MUSICAL CONDUCTOR.
THE Directors of the above Society beg leave respectfully to announce to the citizens of Chicago, a series of six Subscription Concerts to be given during the coming winter and Spring, [illegible]
Subscription lists may be found at Mould's Music Store, and Burley's Book Store.

Gun and Pistol Lottery.
J. KEMP, Gun Maker, is induced by the recommendation of friends, to make up a Lottery for his Premium Gun, which has been exhibited in the Mechanics' Fair. In order to make this Lottery still more interesting, he will add five other prizes—value as follows:
No. 1. Premium Double Gun........
2. Single Rifle........
3. Colt's Revolver........
4. Double Shot Gun........
5. Allen's Improved Six Shooter........
[illegible]
75 Tickets—$1 each.
The drawing will take place on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Office of Mr. E. Cowper, 59 Clark st., opposite the Court House.
The Gun, with the other articles, are on exhibition at Messrs. J. T. Edwards & Bro.'s, 40 Clark st., where Tickets may be had; also at Mr. Cowper's, 59 Clark st., and J. Kemp's Store, 228 Lake st.

BENEFIT BALL.
EXCELSIOR ENGINE CO. No. 5.
THIS Company respectfully announce that their Third Annual Ball will take place on WEDNESDAY evening, November 23d, at the
WEST MARKET HALL.
The Fire Department are respectfully invited to attend in uniform, without further notice.

A FAIR,
FOR THE ANNUAL SUPPORT OF THE
Protestant Orphan Asylum,
Will be held in the
CITY HALL,
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 16th, 17th & 18th.
Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M., and at 7 in the evening.
All articles, either of refreshment or for sale, may be sent to the Hall after 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, where a Committee will be in attendance to receive them.
Any donations intended for the family use, may be sent to the Hall at any time during the Fair.

SILK AND VELVET BONNETS.—An invoice of the latest styles received this day, to which we invite the attention of the ladies. STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN, 90 Lake st.

NEW BOOK BY IRVING.
HARRY HARSON; Or, The Benevolent Bachelor—[illegible] A. H. & C. BURLEY.

LOLA MONTEZ AND THE KING OF BAVARIA—[illegible] HOLLISTER'S BAZAAR, 119 Lake st.

FUR AND WOOL HATS.—50 cases Fur and Wool Hats, all qualities, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at 116 Lake st. CHARLES CLEAVER.

A BOUDOIR PIANO FORTE—Nearly new, Rosewood Case, of beautiful finish, having great beauty and volume of tone, will be sold at a bargain. [illegible]

MONEY FOUND.
PICKED up in my Store, No. 1 Clark st., on the [illegible] about one hundred dollars, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement. J. H. DIX.

FOUND—A Pocket Wallet, containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges of advertisement. Inquire at the Tribune Office.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $15,000.
ONE of the best chances ever offered to make the above amount in a short time, by a small investment. For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK & LORING, 100 Randolph st.

AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE—For November. Short Patent Sermons—Vol. 2, by Dow, Jr. Just received by MELLEN & CO., 25 Clark st.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE FRENCH BEAVER Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres just received, which will be made up in styles to suit the purchaser, at the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment, 23 Dearborn st. ELY & BOWDITCH.

GLOVES.
KID, Buck, Cass, Beaver, Silk, Plush lined, Driving Gloves, &c., cheap for cash. ELY & BOWDITCH, 23 Dearborn st.

HOSIERY.
FRENCH, English and German Knit, Merino and Cotton Hosiery, at the Fashionable Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Establishment, 23 Dearborn st. ELY & BOWDITCH.

Chicago & Aurora Railroad
OPENED FROM CHICAGO TO LA SALLE.
The most expeditious Route from Chicago to La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, connecting with all points on the Mississippi river.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after Monday, the 14th of November, until further notice, three trains each way daily, (Sundays excepted) will be run as follows:
Leave Chicago—1st. Morning Express 7 A. M.; arrives at La Salle 12.30 P. M.
2d. Freight Accom'n [illegible] arrives at La Salle [illegible] P. M.
3d. Night Express [illegible] P. M.
Leave La Salle—1st. Morning Express 7.30 A. M.; arrives at Chicago 12 M.
2d. Freight Accom'n 7.30 " "
3d. Night Express 10 P. M.; arrives at Chicago [illegible] A. M.
These trains connect with all trains going South on Illinois Central and Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, and trains going East via Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads. Also trains on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad.
Passengers are requested to purchase Tickets before taking seats in the cars.
Careful Baggagemen will attend to the checking of all baggage, [illegible]
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1853. JAMES F. JOY [illegible], Sup't.

VETERINARY SURGEON.
ALBERT BORCHERDT, GRADUATE OF THE VETERINARY Institute of Dresden, Saxony, in the year [illegible] [illegible]

VALUABLE CARGO.
McMILLAN, corner Randolph and State streets, has just received another supply of Emerson's Hair Restorative, [illegible] Price $1 per bottle.

Bell's Commercial College.
CHICAGO.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois, February, 1853.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
[illegible]
THIS popular Institution, now organized under its Charter, continues to afford to the young men of Illinois and the adjoining States, a desirable opportunity with superior facilities for the acquisition of a complete Commercial Education.
The Collegiate Course comprises Double Entry Book-Keeping, with every variety of Business Forms and [illegible]
[illegible]
Chicago, Nov. 23, 1853. S. V. BELL, President.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GIBBS & WILLMARTH,
AUCTION & COMMISSION,
204 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois, (FIRE PROOF BUILDING)
For the Sale of
ALL WOOL CARPETS, &c.
ON FRIDAY morning, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] GIBBS & WILLMARTH.

S. NICKERSON,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 83 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
ON THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., [illegible]
$150.
A large lot of crockery and glassware, [illegible]
Terms cash. S. NICKERSON.

RANKIN & COOK,
GENERAL
Auction and Commission Merchants,
No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET,
South West Corner of Randolph and Wells.
Advances made on Consignments. [illegible] JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF TEA AND CROCKERY AT [illegible]
Wm. H. HASKELL,
AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 7 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

Great Sale of City Lots
IN THE CITY OF LA PORTE, IND.
ON WEDNESDAY, December 14th, will be offered at Public Auction, in front of [illegible] City of Laporte, One Hundred and Fifty Lots. [illegible]
City of Laporte, Nov. 1, 1853. A. P. ANDREW, Jr.

Great Sale of Real Estate,
BY REES & KERFOOT,
48 Clark Street........Chicago, Illinois.
JAMES A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.
ON MONDAY, November 21st, 1853, and thereafter from day to day, the subscribers will offer at Public Auction the most extensive and valuable list of Real Estate [illegible]
[illegible]
Chicago, Nov. 2, 1853.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.
REAL ESTATE, AND STOCK BROKERS—ROOMS 9 & Randolph Street, Chicago.—Land Agents for the payment of Taxes, Purchase of Lands, Lots, Farms [illegible]
NOTARY PUBLIC—Takes acknowledgements of Deeds, Bonds, and other instruments of Writing, Protests, &c.
CONVEYANCES—Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, and all other Written Instruments, drawn up correctly, according to the laws of the State of Illinois.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible]
OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, the following described REAL ESTATE, at reduced prices:
LOTS.
NORTH DIVISION.
[illegible]
WEST DIVISION.
[illegible]
SOUTH DIVISION.
[illegible]
LANDS.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
A NEW FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, a short distance from the Ferry, to be sold cheap, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of CLARK & LORING, 100 Randolph st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.
REES & KERFOOT desire all persons who wish to offer Real Estate [illegible] REES & KERFOOT, 48 Clark st.

CELLAR TO RENT.
THE Cellar under 146 Lake st. for rent at a moderate price. KEEN, BRO. & CO.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
THE Office now occupied by the Gas Company, No. 146 Lake st. KEEN, BRO. & CO., 146 Lake st.

HORSES FOR SALE.
ONE pair of black matched Horses for sale cheap. [illegible] A. McCLURE, No. 26 Lasalle st.

TO LET.
A VERY pleasant Parlor, fronting on the Public Square, with a Chamber Bedroom and Board for two persons, may be had by applying at 72 Clark st.

TO RENT.
A RESPECTABLE FAMILY HOUSE ON THE NORTH side. Also, a smaller house, suitable for a respectable family. Apply at the office of CLARK & LORING, 100 Randolph st.

FOR SALE.
80 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAND, situated in [illegible] [illegible]

TO RENT.
A LARGE and [illegible]

TO RENT.
A BRICK STORE on the Alley between Lake and Randolph streets, [illegible]

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.
TO RENT—One of the largest Fire Proof Stores in the City, [illegible] CLARK & LORING.

"WEST END" LOTS—FOR RESIDENCES.
W[illegible] "Wright's Addition" [illegible] S. S. HAYES, [illegible]

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL valuable [illegible] W. H. ADAMS, Real Estate Broker, 161 Randolph st.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GRUBB & WILLMARTH. AUCTION & COMMISSION,

A. NICKERSON.

RANKIN & COOK, GENERAL Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET,

Great Sale of City Lots IN THE CITY OF LA PORTE, IND.

Great Sale of Real Estate, BY REES & KERFOOT,

FOR SALE AND RENT.

J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.

Pistol Lottery.

Aurora Railroad

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ORPHANS' FAIR.

The ladies of this city have united in the getting up of a Fair at South Market Hall, for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. The Fair opened last evening, and will continue through this and to-morrow afternoons, also each evening. The tables are furnished with ornamental and useful articles for sale, and refreshments are also supplied to those who by their custom contribute to the fund for the relief of poor and destitute children.

The object of this Fair, our readers probably distinguish at a glance. We deem it hardly necessary to solicit the attention of our citizens to the great benefit their presence will give at the Hall—both by encouraging those who have undertaken the enterprise, and the happiness every penny thus bestowed will give to the large flock of orphan children in our midst—as we sincerely hope the calls of humanity in asking aid to such a charitable purpose will not be overlooked by a single parent. Let the Fair be well patronized, and the good resulting thereby will redound to the benefit of many.

PAPIER MACHE OR PEARL WORK.—Mr. and Mrs. Codding, on the corner of Washington and State streets, are forming classes for instruction in this ornamental branch. Specimens of the art they propose to teach are on exhibition at the Orphans' Fair, and those who desire to learn this accomplishment, and will give their names to the lady at the table, will not only put themselves in the way of learning an useful branch of science, but will also swell the proceeds of the Fair, as Mr. Codding has offered the managers $1 for each student thus obtained.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—A new establishment for the sale of Jewelry of all descriptions, Gold and Silver Ware, Watches, and Fancy Goods, has recently been opened in this city, at No. 150 Lake street. The proprietors, Messrs. Thompson & Jenkins are direct from New York, and receive their stock from importers. They are supplied with a fine assortment of goods, and being determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to suit, they will surely establish for themselves a large and profitable business.

DISABLED.—Clark street bridge was put out of order yesterday, after having performed its duty to the entire satisfaction of the public for about two months. A vessel passing up the river under full headway, ran against the bridge while it was open, and threw it off the rollers, and done some other damage.

MARINE NEWS.

The following vessels from this port, arrived at Buffalo, on Monday last: Propeller Saginaw, with beef, flour and hides; brig S. C. Wallbridge, 8 days out, wheat; schooner Fashion, wheat. Cleared, from that port to Chicago: Prop. Edith, barque Trade Wind, brig Ellen Parker, brig Mechanic, schooner Belle City.

☞ The steamer Arctic has been got off from the rocks at Beaver Island, and proceeded on her passage to the "Soo." She got off without assistance, and the E. K. Collins (having returned) has resumed her trips between this port and Milwaukee.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

The new white front store No. 134 Lake street, built by Messrs. Davisson & McCalla, is entirely completed, and is now occupied by Calvert & Barstow—being leased by them at a rent of $1800 per year. The French architecture of the building, the variety and beauty of its design, makes it the most attractive structure now completed on Lake street. The entire length of the building is 90 feet, and it is five stories high—each successive story presenting a new form of ornate moulding and finish.

The enterprising firm who occupy the store are men whose business ability has placed them in the front rank among Chicago merchants.—They transact a wholesale as well as retail business, and devote particular attention to manufacturing in all its branches. The best recommendation to their work we can give is the fact that among the contributions of Hats and Caps at the Mechanic's Fair, just closed in this city, those of their manufacture were awarded a gold medal—the highest gift bestowed by the Society. Their Furs and Robes also were complimented by a First Diploma.

Their third story is devoted exclusively to the wholesale trade in Hats, Caps, and Furs; while the fourth story is wholly occupied for the manufacturing of Hats and Caps, giving employment to a large number of persons of both sexes. Their establishment for the manufacturing of Furs, is located on Sherman street, where some 25 hands are employed, making Robes, Overcoats, Tippets and Cuffs. All qualities of Furs brought to this city for sale, are there manufactured into articles for comfort worn in the Winter. Those of our friends who are in want of anything contained in such an establishment can procure those of the best quality at Calvert & Barstow's, 134 Lake street.

RECORDER'S COURT.—NOV. 16.

John Walsh, for stabbing a cooper on Milwaukee Avenue some weeks since, was tried and found guilty. Sentenced for seven years in the Penitentiary.

James O. Brown, for having in his possession and circulating counterfeit bills on the State Bank of Ohio—verdict of guilty, and sentenced for two years in the Penitentiary.

The case of Claus Holverson for stealing $33 from one Peterson, during a drunken frolic, was taken up, and will be given to the Jury this forenoon.

In the case of Samuel Boyington, reported yesterday, the Jury could not agree, and they were discharged yesterday morning, after being out all night. We learn that they stood 10 for acquittal, and 2 for conviction.

POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Rucker. The middle of the week usually witnesses a decline in the business of the Court. Yesterday morning there were but two cases up for justice.

Charles Limertin was discharged from the County Poor House on Tuesday, and being too feeble to provide for himself, he laid down on the sidewalk to pass the night. The Watch found him at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and "took him in." He had been sick of a fever, and was also afflicted with lameness. The Court discharged him, with the recommendation to apply to the County Agent for support.

John Pope, a German, was caught in the act of stealing turkeys from the residence of Mrs. Clarke, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

From the Journal of yesterday.

KNUD IVERSON'S MONUMENT.

Where are Knud Iverson's murderers? Are they nowhere to be found, or shall they be left unsought for and suffered at large, while some of the "faithful" are doing their utmost in collecting money to be appropriated for the erection of a monument in honor of this boy's heroic death as a martyr to honesty. Now I do not grudge the boy a monument, but even wish he may get one, although I think that money might be more properly appropriated for the relief of poor and needy Norwegian emigrants coming to this city—a benevolence, that would do a vast deal more good than a pillar of stone will ever do, either in this present or coming generation. I can however not forbear uttering my surprise over the apparent indifference about punishing the perpetrators of this atrocious crime. The whole affair seems to be enveloped in a kind of mystery, which I should like to see revealed, also about the particulars connected with its tragical end. Cannot those who saw him killed and afterwards informed the public of the cause of his death, appear against the murderers, so that these villains could be punished according to law? Why should they escape the arm of justice more than any other malefactors? It is to be hoped this must soon be done, and I expect ere long to see through the city newspapers, that justice has found his victims, at least, and awarded them that punishment which they so well deserved.

JOHN MAURITZON.

West Side, near Kinzie St. Bridge.

We copy the above because it expresses what we have felt from the inception of this movement and what we have once or twice expressed. Let us see what can be done. Surely if the boy was murdered his murderers can be found, and we want to see the scaffold and the monument at the same time.

"TOO LATE."

Several persons arrived in our city from Missouri, yesterday, in pursuit of thirteen slaves whose absconding we noticed ten days ago.—They had bills with them offering $3,000 reward for the arrest of the fugitives, which is twice as much as they offered us. We suppose such a sacrifice could only be consented to on the ground that "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies." It comes, however, like the French King's offer to let the "Free Banquets" proceed—"Too Late." The thirteen individuals who are esteemed worth so much money, passed through this city about a week ago en route for Canada and freedom.

AMERICAN CARD WRITER.—Mr. Harmon, the American card writer, has arrived in our city, and taken rooms at the Sherman House. Specimens of his works are not surpassed by the best copper plates. He will receive orders at the book store of D. B. Cooke & Co.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

At the Theatre—"Captain Kyd," and "Sudden Thoughts."

At Tremont Hall, The Dumbolton Troupe.

At the City Hall—the second night of the Fair of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

F. G. ADAMS, Exchange Broker, 41 Clark street.

Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a call of the balances unpaid on the Capital Stock subscribed for the construction of the "Second Division" of said Road, has been made, payable at the Office of the Treasurer in Chicago, on the 1st day of February, 1854. By order of the Board.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad.

STRONG, PAGE & CO.
DANIEL S. MILLER
DENNISTOWN, WOOD & CO.

Chicago, November 1, 1853.

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Mathematical & Classical School FOR BOYS.

No. 120......CLARK ST......No. 120.

J. L. BARTLETT, Principal.

CALL AND BUY.

H. R. HEMINWAY.

FOUNTAIN OF LIGHT.

FURE PHOSGENE GAS.

MONOCHROMATICS.

MARBLE BOARD—EASTERN MAKE.

Philadelphia Confectionary.

Fresh Oysters.

Oysters, Oysters!

BOARDING HOUSE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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NO. 3 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

W. & J. WINDOES.

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1853.

AGENT FOR TAPSCOTT & CO.'S EMIGRATION and FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES,

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FOR THE MILLION!!

L. D. OLMSTED & Co.,

Embroidered Goods,

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COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.

PITKIN, PITKIN & CO.

GROCERIES.

500

NORTON & HEMPSTEAD,

New World Cooking Stoves,

203......Lake Street......203.

D. EATON & CO.,

GUNS AND SPORTING APPARATUS!!!

NO. 88 LAKE STREET.

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A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

70

DRY GOODS

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KEEP, HARMON & Co.,

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Which Dealers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere,

AS THEY WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

111..........Lake Street..........111.

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English & American Slates,

AT WHOLESALE.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

THE HUMOROUS SPEAKER.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Catalogue of Music Books,

For sale by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago.

TO MEDICAL MEN AND STUDENTS.

BLANK BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

THE CONFLICT OF AGES.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TWO GIRLS WANTED.

TRANSPARENCIES.

NOTICE.

BY TELEGRAPH

EXPRESSLY FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The steamship Africa left for Liverpool at noon, with 20 passengers and over $600,000 in specie.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.

Three Inspectors of election, named Hugh Mooney, Wm. Turner and Wm. Murray, were arrested to-day on charge of fraud.

The frigate Ravanie sailed yesterday from Norfolk with Spence Carroll, Minister to Constantinople.

ERIE, Nov. 16.

The Council passed resolutions last evening to sustain the ordinance of July last, to tear up the tracks through the city limits whenever a change of guage is attempted.

The Mayor was also authorized to appoint one hundred and fifty deputy policemen to act. Also, to issue proclamation to the military and citizens to be in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice to take up the track. Large meetings were held at the Court House, and resolutions passed to sustain the Council.

COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Beware of Counterfeits.

NOTICE.

The ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and as such owners they are personally liable for all its issues in terms of the act of incorporation.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A. J. WALDRON,

STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

NURSE WANTED.

New Mail Arrangement.

ISAAC COOK, P. M.

STAR CANDLES.

ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE LADIES.

TO LET.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

ÆOLIAN AND OTHER PIANOS.

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!!

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WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c.

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CLOTHIERS.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

DRUGGISTS.

ENGRAVERS.

EXPRESSES.

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HARDWARE, &c.

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LIGHTNING RODS.

MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS.

MARBLEIZED IRON AND WOOD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS AND TACKLE, &c.

OILS.

PENCILS.

PAPER WAREHOUSES.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

STATIONERY WAREHOUSES—WHOLESALE.

SAFES.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

TILES FOR FLOORS AND CHIMNEY TOPS.

WINES, BRANDIES AND HAVANA SEGARS.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c.

20,000

SOMETHING NEW.

1500

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

INSURANCE.

WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY, INSURANCE AGENTS,

Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, UTICA, N. Y.

Authorized Capital	$200,000
Paid in and secured	100,000

DIRECTORS.

OFFICERS.

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EDW'D EDWARDS, V. Pres't. M. T. RODMAN, Treas'r.

Insurance effected against Loss or Damage by Fire and Inland Navigation, at Current Rates.

References.

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND CONVEYANCER.

54..........CLARK ST..........54.

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118

LAKE STREET.

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250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

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THE SCIENCE OF DRESS-MAKING.

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PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER,

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ONE MILLION OF CASES

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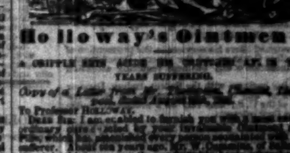

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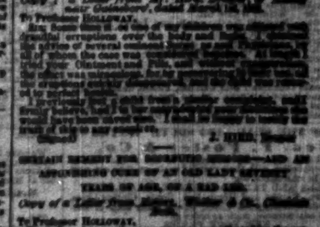

Holloway's Ointment.

20

200

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